some previous occupational training. The occupational distribution of the Jews in the United States was, therefore, from the outset much healthier than in Eastern Europe.

The great percentage of tailors among the Jewish immigrants corresponded to the place which the clothing trades had assumed in the United States as economic basis for Jewish immigrants. Before the War, more than half of the Jewish workmen from Eastern Europe were engaged in them, having replaced German and Irish labour. The work could be easily learned, and scores of thousands of Jews, still unacquainted with the country and its language, found in the garment trades their first economic foothold. In the last twenty years the Jews have lost ground in them to the Polish and Italian immigrants.

The fur trade in America is almost entirely in the hands of East European Jews. They form also a majority among the pedlars and street traders. They are prominent in the real-estate business; whole districts such as Bronx (in New York City) have been built by them on originally almost worthless soil. A very considerable proportion of houses in New York, also in non-Jewish quarters, is owned by Jews. In the real-estate business, as in the clothing trade, the East European Jews have outdistanced the German Jews.

Also among office clerks, and still more in the professions, the number of East European Jews is growing rapidly. While towards the end of the nineteenth century the Jews in these occupations were almost entirely of German origin, at present the majority consists of sons and grandsons of East European immigrants. They are specially numerous among the barristers, doctors, dentists, engineers, chemists, journalists, and musicians.

The economic crisis of 1929, which in the United States closed a period of fifty years of almost uninterrupted economic expansion and progress, has hit the Jews harder than